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CONSUMPTION OF PORK, BACON, HAM, SAUSAGES, LIVER AND POULTRY IN CITY HOUSEHOLDS

CHARLOTTE I. JOHNSTON and W. C. HOPPER

Marketing Service Economics Division

Dominion Department of Agriculture

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CONSUMPTION OF PORK, BACON, HAM, SAUSAGES, LIVER AND POULTRY IN CITY HOUSEHOLDS

by

Charlotte I. Johnston and W. C. Hopper

Scope of Study.- In a general study of the factors affecting the consumption of meat of various kinds information was obtained on the purchase and use in city households of pork, breakfast and Windsor bacon, ham, liver, cooked and canned meats and poultry.(1) A total of 2,060 households in the cities of Saint John, Montreal, and Vancouver were visited and information obtained by personal interviews with housewives.

The study was made by the Economics Division of the Marketing Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Provincial Departments of Agriculture in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

In Saint John and Vancouver all sections of the city were visited and it is believed the results obtained from an analysis of the completed questionnaires are representative of these cities. In Montreal about 80 per cent of the homes visited were those of French Canadians. As somewhat less than 80 per cent of the population of that city is French-speaking the households visited in Montreal were more representative of the French-speaking population than of the city as a whole.

Questionnaires on meat consumption were completed for 492 households in Saint John, 488 in Montreal and 1,080 in Vancouver. The approximate per capita income of the households interviewed in each city were: Saint John $370; Montreal $255; and Vancouver $340. The per capita income was calculated by dividing the household income by the number of persons in the household, for example, if there were 5 persons in the household and their combined incomes were $2,500 a year the per capita income for that household would be $500.

The average size of the household in each city was Saint John 4.6 persons, Montreal 5.1 persons and Vancouver 3.9 persons.

(1) Other separate reports in this series have been prepared on (1) meats of all kinds (2) lamb (and mutton) (3) beef and veal.

Acknowledgments.- The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance in the gathering of information from consumers of Miss Clara LeBlanc of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Mr. P. H. Marsot of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Miss B. E. Shuart and Mr. G. P. Boucher of the Economics Division. Acknowledgment is also made of the assistance in the collection of information from city households of the following: In Saint John, Misses G. W. Kincaid and M. E. McDermott; in Montreal, Misses C. Cantin, and Madeleine Menard; in Vancouver, Misses Marjorie Jagger, Grace Murray, Betty Crawford and Frances Hay.

CONSUMPTION OF PORK

Consumption in Different Cities.- The annual per capita consumption of fresh and salt pork (does not include bacon or ham) in the three cities was: Saint John 13.4 pounds; Montreal 16.1 pounds; and Vancouver 8.3 pounds (table 1).

Table 1.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Pork[1] According to Per Capita Income, Saint John, Montreal, and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Saint John		Montreal		Vancouver	
	Number of households	Per capita consumption	Number of households	Per capita consumption	Number of households	Per capita consumption
	number	pounds	number	pounds	number	pounds
Relief	58	6.9	60	12.5	69	5.8
Less than $300	171	13.6	236	16.3	347	8.9
$300 - $599	124	17.5	130	17.6	419	8.5
$600 - $899	75	14.0	43	16.5	194	7.3
$900 or more	64	10.9	19	16.9	51	7.0
Total	492		488		1,080	
Average		13.4		16.1		8.3

(1) Does not include bacon or ham.

Salt pork as well as fresh pork was included in the term pork but the proportion of salt pork was extremely small. The term pork, however, does not include bacon or ham. No adequate explanation can be offered for the fact that the per capita consumption of pork in Montreal was nearly twice as large as it was in Vancouver while people in Saint John used about 50 per cent more than those in Vancouver.

The rates of consumption of pork in city households are very much lower than the average per capita consumption of pork for Canada as a whole, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to the Canada Year Book the annual per capita consumption of pork in Canada ranges from 46 to 52 pounds, but this includes fresh and salt pork as well as such pork products as bacon and ham and includes consumption in rural as well as in urban households. The per capita consumption of fresh and salt pork, bacon and ham in the families interviewed in this study in Saint John was 29.2 pounds, in Montreal 31.3 pounds and in Vancouver 17.4 pounds. It would appear, therefore, that the per capita consumption of pork products must be considerably higher in rural households than in city households.

Relation to Income and Nationality.- Consumption of pork was somewhat less amongst the persons in families on relief in all three cities than in other families (table 1). Of the households with incomes in Saint John and Vancouver

those with the highest per capita incomes, namely, $900 a year or more, used slightly less pork per person than those with smaller incomes. In Saint John and Montreal it was the families with per capita incomes of $500 to $599 a year that used the largest quantity of pork per person. In Vancouver the highest per capita consumption of pork was in families with incomes of less than $300 a year per person. The differences in per capita consumption for different incomes, however, were in no case particularly large.

In Saint John people born in Newfoundland and in Scotland ate more pork than people born in either England or Canada but the number of families of Scotch and Newfoundland birth were possibly too small to provide significant comparisons (table 2).

Canadians of British origin and Italian families had a somewhat higher per capita consumption of pork than the French-Canadian families interviewed in Montreal and more than twice as high as the people of European birthplace.

The most striking difference in the consumption of pork between families of different birthplace and racial origin groups in Vancouver was the high per capita consumption in the Italian, Chinese, and Japanese families as compared with the consumption in families of other nationalities. The average per capita consumption in these three groups was more than twice as large as the average for all nationalities.

Number of Families Using Pork.- In Saint John 78 per cent of the housewives reported that they purchased pork during the year. Although the per capita consumption of pork in Montreal was much higher than in Saint John only 58 per cent of the housewives in Montreal reported buying any pork during the year. It is evident, therefore, that the families in Montreal which used pork ate more pork per person, on the average, than families using pork in Saint John. In Vancouver where the consumption of pork was the lowest, only 55 per cent of the households used this kind of meat.

When the households were grouped according to classes varying in per capita consumption by intervals of 5 pounds it was learned that of the households in Saint John which used pork there were more in the group with a per capita consumption of 1 to 5 pounds than in any other group (table 3). In 38 per cent of the families the consumption of pork was from 6 to 20 pounds but only 22 per cent used more than 20 pounds.

While in Montreal 42 per cent of the households used no pork a considerable number of households used fairly large quantities. Nearly one-third of the households had a per capita consumption of more than 20 pounds during the year.

In Vancouver about 45 per cent of the households used no pork and of those that did, the largest concentration of families was in the group using from 6 to 10 pounds per person annually.

Seasonal Variation in Consumption.- In Saint John about 99 per cent of the households in which pork was used purchased pork in the winter. In the fall, 93 per cent bought pork, but in the spring the percentage buying pork fell

Table 2.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Pork According to Birthplace and Racial Origin of the Chief Wage Earner, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Birthplace	Racial origin	Saint John: Number of households	Saint John: Approximate annual per capita income	Saint John: Per capita consumption	Montreal: Number of households	Montreal: Approximate annual per capita income	Montreal: Per capita consumption	Vancouver: Number of households	Vancouver: Approximate annual per capita income	Vancouver: Per capita consumption
		number	$	pounds	number	$	pounds	number	$	pounds
Canada	British	375	390	12.4	34	410	22.5	273	410	5.5
Canada	French	26	135	16.2	395	240	16.5	-	-	-
Canada	Teutonic	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	470	7.6
Canada(1)	-	453	380	13.1	-	-	-	399	390	5.7
England	-	17	370	9.8	-	-	-	233	320	6.1
Scotland	-	11	300	20.2	-	-	-	136	350	5.6
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	350	9.3
Newfoundland	-	10	240	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	Teutonic	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	315	3.1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	550	6.7
Europe - North Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	250	9.4
Europe - other than North Western	-	-	-	-	18	255	9.5	40	220	10.3
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	195	23.4
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	235	20.6
	Italian	-	-	-	10	280	20.6	10	275	19.1
	Jewish	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	490	0.0
	Russian and Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	180	11.3
Total		492(2)			488(2)			1,080(2)		
Average			370	13.4		255	16.1		340	8.3

(1) Includes persons of all racial origins.
(2) Not the sum of the above numbers.

to 82 and in the summer to 48 (table 4). The seasonal differences in the use of prok were particularly marked in the higher income families.

In Montreal pork was somewhat less in demand in summer than in other seasons. About 88 per cent of the households using pork bought this kind of meat in summer, about 99 per cent bought it in winter, 93 per cent in the spring and 95 per cent in the fall. Information on seasonal consumption for pork was not obtained in Vancouver.

Can Pork Be Used Without Injury to the Health?- The question, "Do you consider pork injurious?" was asked in Saint John and Montreal. About 17 per cent of the 485 housewives in Saint John who answered this question said that in their opinion pork was injurious (table 5). An additional 4 per cent said they believed pork to be injurious under certain conditions such as in summer or when not well cooked. The opinion that pork was injurious was held by a larger proportion of the households in the higher income groups than in the lower income groups. Practically none of the housewives in families on relief believed that pork was injurious and only 14 per cent of those in families with per capita incomes of less than $300 were of this opinion, but 30 per cent of those in families with per capita incomes of $900 or more per year stated they believed pork to be injurious.

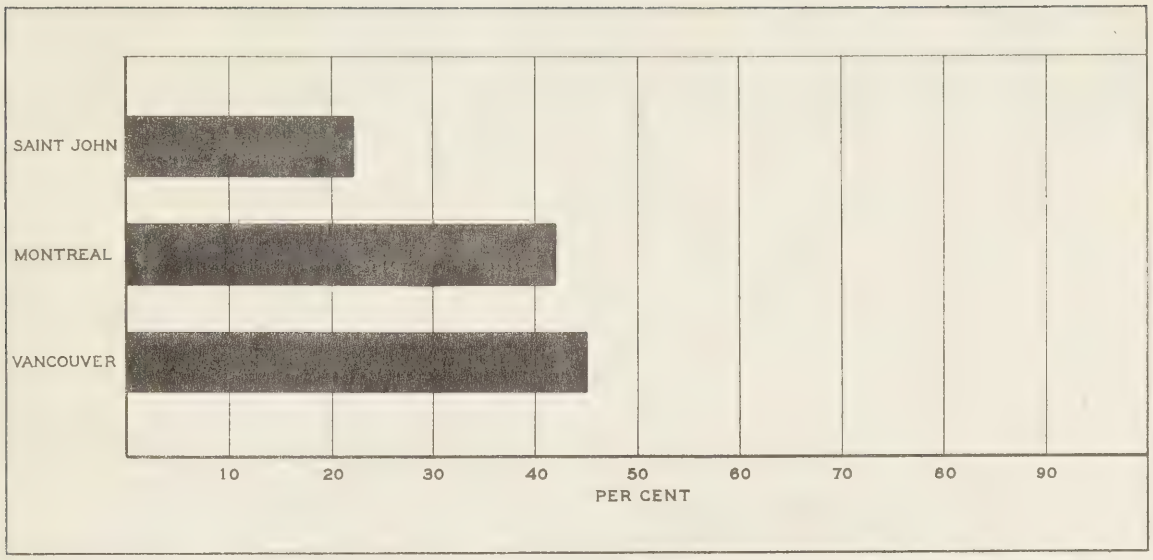
Table 3.- Percentage Distribution of Households According to Annual Per Capita Consumption of Pork in Each Household, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita consumption	Saint John		Montreal		Vancouver	
	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage
pounds	number	%	number	%	number	%
0	107	21.7	205	42.0	485	44.9
1 - 5	91	18.5	10	2.0	100	9.3
6 - 10	74	15.0	44	9.0	200	18.5
11 - 15	62	12.6	39	8.0	103	9.5
16 - 20	51	10.4	37	7.6	75	6.9
21 - 25	26	5.3	22	4.5	46	4.3
26 - 30	23	4.7	30	6.1	30	2.8
31 - 35	15	3.1	15	3.1	9	0.8
36 - 40	10	2.0	15	3.1	7	0.7
41 - 45	7	1.4	13	2.7	1	0.1
46 - 50	2	0.4	12	2.5	7	0.7
51 - 55	3	0.6	7	1.4	0	0.0
56 - 60	4	0.8	13	2.7	8	0.7
61 or more	17	3.5	26	5.3	9	0.8
Total	492	100.0	488	100.0	1,080	100.0

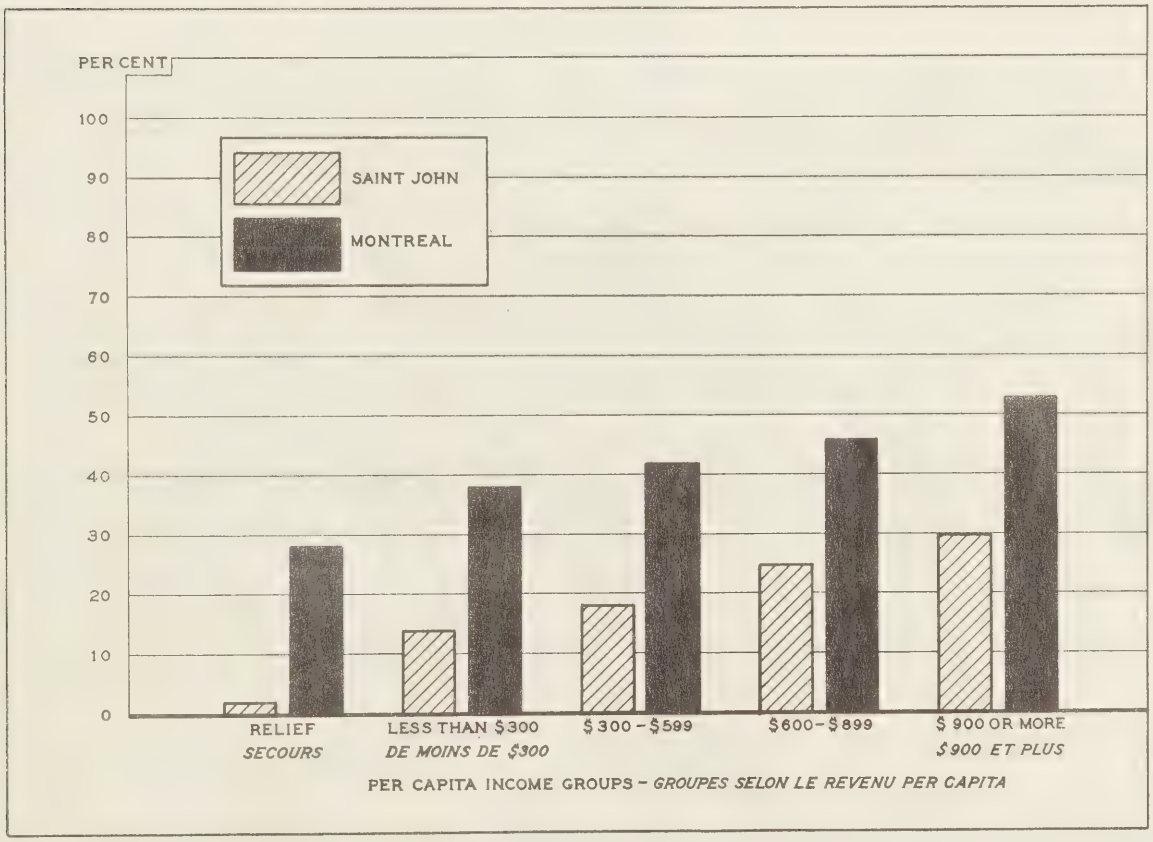
In Montreal 39 per cent of the 488 housewives who answered the question thought that pork was injurious to their health or to the health of their families. In Montreal as well as in Saint John this opinion was held most strongly by housewives in the higher income families. In the highest income group in Montreal 53 per cent were of this opinion.

Table 4.- Percentage Buying Pork in Each Season of the Households in which Pork was Used According to Per Capita Income, Saint John and Montreal, 1936

Per capita income	Saint John					Montreal				
	Number of households giving information	Percentage buying in				Number of households giving information	Percentage buying in			
		Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter		Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	number	%	%	%	%	number	%	%	%	%
Relief	32	78	62	100	100	29	93	93	93	100
Less than $300	140	87	54	95	99	148	93	88	95	100
$300 - $599	101	86	48	95	98	75	93	89	99	99
$600 - $899	62	81	47	92	100	20	80	85	90	100
$900 or more	45	64	20	82	100	13	100	69	100	92
Total	380					285				
Average		82	48	93	99		93	88	95	99



Percentages of households using no fresh or salt pork (does not include smoked meat).



Percentage of housewives in St. John and Montreal stating that in their opinion pork is injurious to the health.

Table 5.- Percentages in Each Per Capita Income Group Who Gave the Opinion that Pork was Injurious, Saint John and Montreal, 1936

Per capita income	Saint John: Number of persons stating opinion	Saint John: Percentage stating pork to be injurious	Montreal: Number of persons stating opinion	Montreal: Percentage stating pork to be injurious
	number	%	number	%
Relief	58	2	60	28
Less than $300	166	14	236	38
$300 - $599	122	18	130	42
$600 - $899	75	25	43	46
$900 or more	64	30	19	53
Total	485		488	
Average		17		39

CONSUMPTION OF BACON

Consumption in Different Cities.- The annual per capita consumption of breakfast bacon as reported by the housewives of representative families interviewed in the three cities was, Saint John 7.8 pounds, Montreal 3.2 pounds, and Vancouver 4.5 pounds (table 6). Windsor bacon was used in smaller quantities than breakfast bacon in all three cities, the annual per capita consumption being: Saint John 3.3 pounds; Montreal 2.2 pounds; and Vancouver 3.4 pounds. The annual per capita consumption for all bacon, was, therefore: Saint John 11.1 pounds; Montreal 5.4 pounds; and Vancouver 7.9 pounds. It has been pointed out above that the average consumption of fresh (and salt) pork in Montreal was higher than in other cities but persons in Montreal ate considerably less bacon than persons in the other cities.

Relation to Income and Nationality.- In almost all the income groups in the three cities breakfast bacon was more popular than Windsor bacon. There was a fairly close relationship between income and bacon consumption in all three cities (table 6). Families on relief used considerably less bacon than families with incomes. Families with per capita incomes of less than $300 a year ate more bacon than those on relief but less bacon than those with higher incomes, but the differences in the quantities of bacon used per person in the groups with incomes above $300 a year were less marked as the incomes rose.

It would appear that when wages and salaries and the volume of employment rise consumption of bacon will increase.

Birthplace and racial origin had very little effect on the average quantity of bacon consumed in Saint John (table 7) The smallest per capita

Table 6.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Breakfast, Windsor and all Bacon According to Per Capita Income, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Saint John				Montreal				Vancouver			
	Number of households	Per capita consumption			Number of households	Per capita consumption			Number of households	Per capita consumption		
		Breakfast	Windsor	All bacon		Breakfast	Windsor	All bacon		Breakfast	Windsor	All bacon
	number	pounds	pounds	pounds	number	pounds	pounds	pounds	number	pounds	pounds	pounds
Relief	58	3.6	1.0	5.2	60	0.4	1.2	1.6	69	1.5	0.7	2.2
Less than $300	171	7.2	3.0	10.2	236	2.7	1.8	4.5	347	3.5	2.7	6.3
$300 - $599	124	8.7	4.7	13.4	130	5.6	3.2	8.8	419	5.4	4.0	9.4
$600 - $899	75	10.7	3.4	14.1	43	6.0	3.9	9.9	194	6.5	4.4	10.9
$900 or more	64	10.3	3.6	13.9	19	5.9	3.1	9.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.5
Total	492				468				1,[illegible]			
Average		7.8	3.3	11.1		3.2	2.2	5.4		4.5	3.4	7.9

consumption of all bacon was amongst French-Canadians but those households also had the lowest per capita incomes.

Table 7.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Breakfast, Windsor and All Bacon According to Birthplace and Racial Origin of the Chief Wage Earner, Saint John, 1936

Birthplace	Racial origin	Number of households	Approximate annual per capita income	Per capita consumption: Breakfast	Windsor	All bacon
		number	$	pounds	pounds	pounds
Canada	British	375	390	7.9	3.1	11.0
Canada	French	26	185	5.9	3.1	9.0
Canada	-	433	380	7.7	3.4	11.1
England	-	17	370	5.0	4.3	9.3
Scotland	-	11	300	7.8	2.7	10.5
Newfoundland	-	10	240	10.6	2.8	13.4
Total		492(1)				
Average			370	7.8	3.3	11.1

(1) Not the sum of the above numbers.

In Montreal Canadians of British origin used much larger amounts of bacon than those in other birthplace and racial origin groups but they also had the highest incomes (table 8).

Table 8.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Breakfast, Windsor and All Bacon According to Birthplace and Racial Origin of the Chief Wage Earner, Montreal, 1936

Birthplace	Racial origin	Number of households	Approximate annual per capita income	Per capita consumption: Breakfast	Windsor	All bacon
		number	$	pounds	pounds	pounds
Canada	British	34	410	8.7	2.6	11.3
Canada	French	395	240	2.8	2.2	5.0
	Italian	10	230	5.3	3.4	8.7
Europe (other than North Western)		18	235	3.0	1.5	4.5
Total		488(1)				
Average			255	3.2	2.2	5.4

(1) Not the sum of the above numbers.

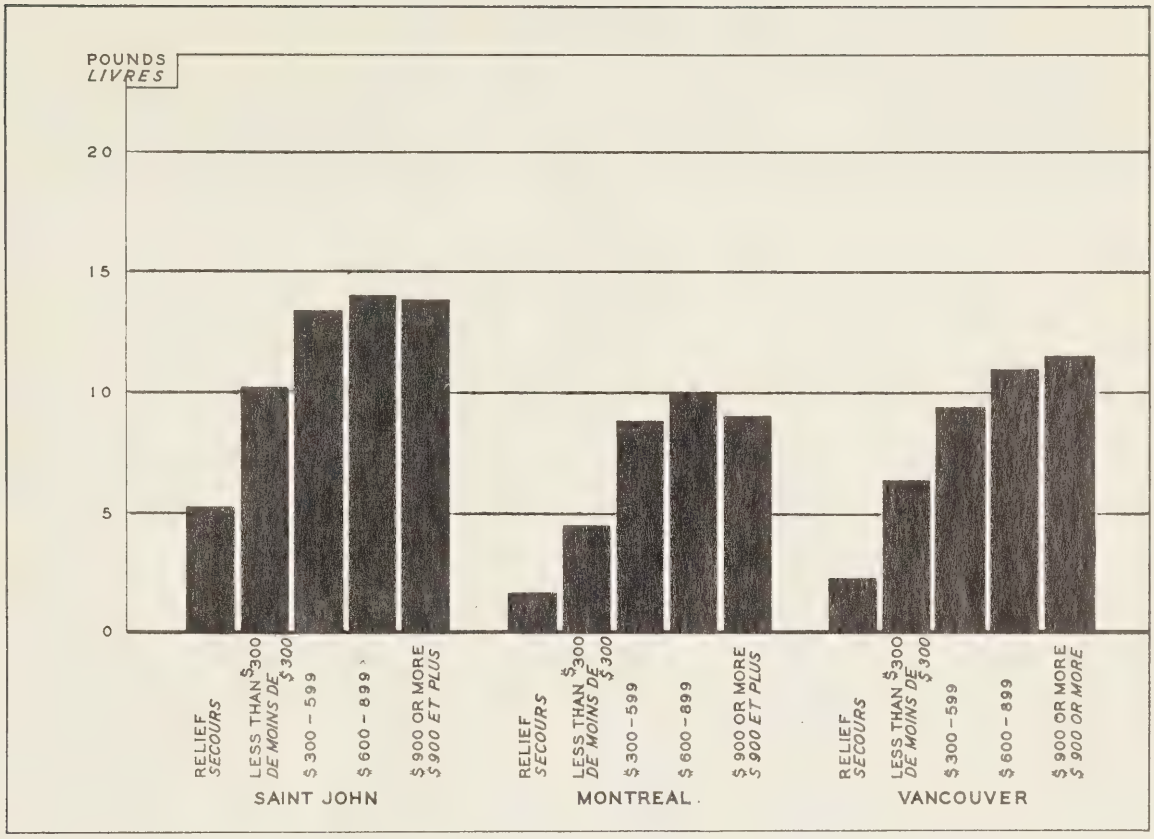
In Vancouver as in the other two cities the income of the households appeared to be more important than nationality in determining the quantity of bacon used (table 9). Generally speaking, birthplace and racial origin groups having the highest per capita consumption of bacon were those with the highest incomes.

Table 9.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Breakfast, Windsor and All Bacon According to Birthplace and Racial Origin of the Chief Wage Earner, Vancouver, 1936

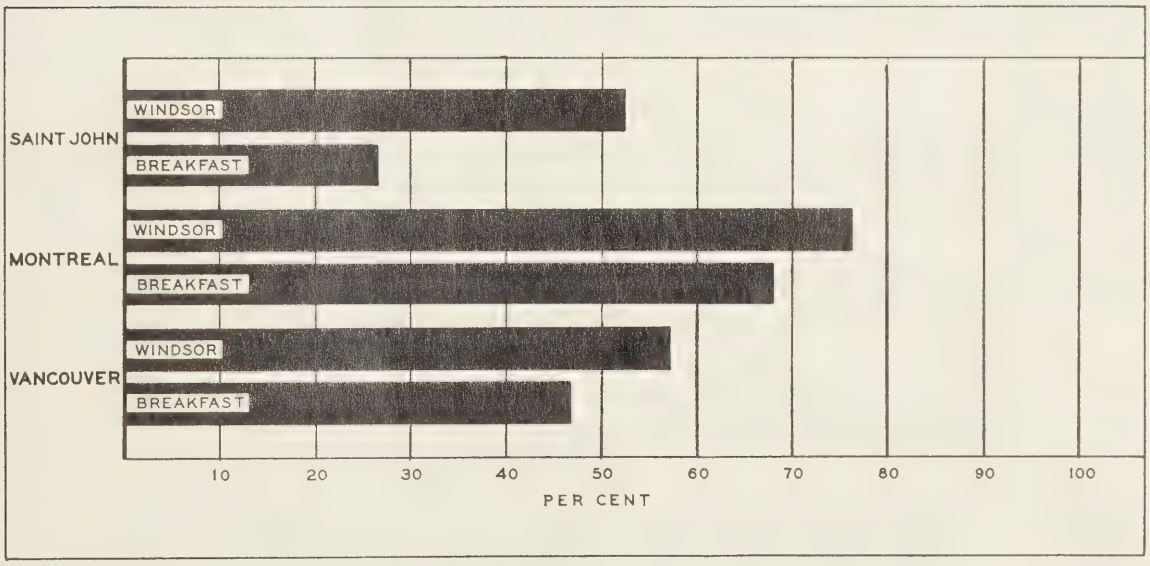
Birthplace	Racial origin	Number of households	Approximate annual per capita income	Per capita consumption: Breakfast	Windsor	All bacon
		number	$	pounds	pounds	pounds
Canada	British	273	410	4.6	3.6	8.2
Canada	Teutonic	16	470	6.4	4.8	11.2
Canada	-	399	390	4.7	3.5	8.2
England	-	283	320	4.9	4.1	9.0
Scotland	-	136	350	4.2	4.2	8.4
Ireland	-	46	350	4.8	3.8	8.6
United States	Teutonic	11	315	5.4	1.9	7.3
United States	-	48	550	7.3	3.0	10.3
Europe (North Western)	-	27	250	4.4	2.3	6.7
Europe (Other than North Western)	-	40	220	2.7	1.6	4.3
China	-	42	195	2.6	0.7	3.3
Japan	-	43	235	3.8	2.4	6.2
	Italian	10	275	3.2	1.9	5.1
	Russian and Ukrainian	10	180	1.0	1.8	2.8
Total		1,080(1)				
Average			340	4.5	3.4	7.9

(1) Not the sum of the above numbers.

Distribution of Households According to Quantity of Bacon Used.- Approximately 27 per cent of the families in Saint John used no breakfast bacon but in Montreal 68 per cent and in Vancouver 47 per cent used no breakfast bacon during the year (table 10). These figures indicate that the low average per capita consumption of breakfast bacon in Montreal was due to the large number of families not using any breakfast bacon. The smaller per capita consumption of breakfast bacon in Vancouver compared with Saint John was due to the smaller number of families in Vancouver using breakfast bacon. These figures also indicate the possibilities for expansion of bacon consumption amongst city households in Canada.



Annual consumption of bacon (of all kinds) per person according to per capita income.



Percentage of households in which no windsor or breakfast bacon was used.

Table 10.- Percentage Distribution of Households by Annual Per Capita Consumption of Breakfast Bacon in Each Household, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1938.

Per capita consumption	Saint John		Montreal		Vancouver	
	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage
pounds	number	%	number	%	number	%
0	131	26.6	332	68.0	503	46.6
1 - 2	40	8.1	11	2.3	48	4.4
3 - 4	46	9.4	18	3.7	90	8.3
5 - 6	54	11.0	21	4.3	115	10.7
7 - 8	46	9.4	20	4.1	77	7.1
9 - 10	24	4.9	22	4.5	66	6.1
11 - 12	43	8.7	23	4.7	52	4.8
13 - 14	8	1.6	6	1.2	48	4.4
15 - 16	28	5.7	10	2.1	13	1.2
17 - 18	15	3.0	1	0.2	18	1.7
19 - 20	8	1.6	3	0.6	4	0.4
21 - 22	4	0.8	3	0.6	6	0.6
23 - 24	19	3.9	5	1.0	16	1.5
25 or more	26	5.3	13	2.7	24	2.2
Total	492	100.0	488	100.0	1,080	100.0

In Saint John of the 73 per cent of the households which used breakfast bacon about 18 per cent had an annual per capita consumption of less than 5 pounds, about 25 per cent used from 5 to 10 pounds per person and about 31 per cent used more than 10 pounds per person annually.

In Montreal of the 32 per cent of the families who used breakfast bacon only about 13 per cent had an annual per capita consumption of more than 10 pounds.

In Vancouver of the households who used breakfast bacon about 15 per cent were in the groups with an annual per capita consumption of less than 5 pounds, 24 per cent of the families used 5 to 10 pounds per person and about 17 per cent used more than 10 pounds per person during the year.

In all three cities more than one-half the housewives used no Windsor bacon (table 11). The actual percentages using no Windsor bacon in each city were: Saint John 52; Montreal 76; and Vancouver 57.

Considering that Canada has a reputation for the production of high class bacon it may be rather surprising that such a small proportion of city families in Canada use this kind of meat.

Only about 8 per cent of the families in Saint John and Montreal and about 13 per cent of the families in Vancouver used more than 10 pounds of Windsor bacon per person during the year.

While in Saint John 73 per cent of the families used breakfast bacon but only 48 per cent used Windsor bacon, bacon of some kind was used in 89 per cent of the households interviewed. Although only 32 per cent of the households visited in Montreal used breakfast bacon and only 24 per cent used Windsor bacon, bacon of some kind was used in 51 per cent of the households interviewed. In Vancouver only 53 per cent of the households used breakfast bacon and only 43 per cent used Windsor bacon but 80 per cent of the households interviewed used bacon of some kind.

Table 11.- Percentage Distribution of Households by Annual Per Capita Consumption of Windsor Bacon in Each Household, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita consumption	Saint John		Montreal		Vancouver	
	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage
pounds	number	%	number	%	number	%
0	257	52.3	372	76.2	615	57.0
1 - 2	68	13.8	11	2.3	49	4.5
3 - 4	45	9.2	16	3.3	80	7.4
5 - 6	37	7.5	22	4.5	94	8.7
7 - 8	32	6.5	19	3.9	52	4.8
9 - 10	13	2.7	7	1.4	44	4.1
11 - 12	10	2.0	7	1.5	51	4.7
13 - 14	4	0.8	2	0.4	29	2.7
15 - 16	3	0.6	6	1.2	23	2.1
17 - 18	6	1.2	3	0.6	13	1.2
19 - 20	1	0.2	3	0.6	2	0.2
21 - 22	1	0.2	2	0.4	2	0.2
23 - 24	7	1.4	11	2.3	8	0.7
25 or more	8	1.6	7	1.4	18	1.7
Total	492	100.0	488	100.0	1,080	100.0

These figures indicate a definite preference for one or the other type of bacon in most of the homes in Saint John and Vancouver. In about 65 per cent of the households where bacon of some kind was used in Saint John breakfast bacon was consumed in larger amounts than Windsor bacon, in 24 per cent of the households Windsor bacon was used in largest quantity and in 11 per cent equal amounts of each kind were used (table 12). In the Montreal households which used bacon of some kind 57 per cent used more breakfast bacon and 39 per cent used more Windsor bacon. In Vancouver households using bacon of some kind 47 per cent purchased more breakfast bacon and 34 per cent more Windsor bacon.

Frequency of Purchase and Use.- In Saint John about one-third of the households purchased breakfast bacon and 14 per cent purchased Windsor bacon at least once a week (table 13). In Montreal about 15 per cent bought breakfast bacon and about 14 per cent bought Windsor bacon at least once a week. In both cities households with incomes purchased bacon much more frequently than households on relief.

Table 12.- Percentage of Households Using Most Breakfast Bacon and Percentage Using Most Windsor Bacon in Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

City	Number of households using bacon of some kind	Percentage using most breakfast bacon	Percentage using most Windsor bacon	Percentage using equal amounts of each(1)
	number	%	%	%
Saint John	438	64.3	24.4	8.0
Montreal	249	56.6	38.6	4.8
Vancouver	862	47.3	33.9	18.7

(1) In Saint John 2 per cent of the households used a type of bacon called "round" and in Vancouver 2.1 per cent of the households used a type of bacon called "Chinese."

Use of Bacon at Meals Other than Breakfast.- Bacon was used for breakfast more frequently than at any other meal. In Saint John and Vancouver bacon was served at dinner on the average about once every second month and in Montreal once every month in each of the four seasons. The higher income families used bacon a little more frequently at dinner in Montreal and Vancouver than the lower income families. Bacon was served at lunch or supper about once every second month in all three cities.

Table 13.- Percentages of the Households in Each Per Capita Income Group Buying Breakfast and Windsor Bacon Frequently,(1) Saint John and Montreal, 1936

Per capita income	Saint John			Montreal		
	Number of households	Percentage buying frequently		Number of households	Percentage buying frequently	
		Breakfast	Windsor		Breakfast	Windsor
	number	%	%	number	%	%
Relief	58	12	4	60	5	8
Less than $300	171	31	15	236	16	15
$300 - $599	124	40	16	130	15	14
$600 - $899	75	40	13	43	14	16
$900 or more	64	39	14	19	47	21
Total	492			488		
Average		33	14		15	14

(1) At least once a week.

Table 14.- Average Number of Times Per Month Bacon was Used at Breakfast in Each Season by Families in Each Per Capita Income Group, Saint John, Montreal, and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Saint John					Montreal					Vancouver				
	Number of households(1)	Number of times per month				Number of households(1)	Number of times per month				Number of households(1)	Number of times per month			
		Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter		Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter		Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Relief	58	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	60	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	69	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Less than $300	171	8.1	7.5	8.3	8.4	236	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	347	7.4	7.1	7.7	7.7
$300 - $599	124	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.7	130	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	418	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.7
$600 - $899	74	10.1	9.2	10.1	10.4	42	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	194	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.4
$900 or more	64	9.6	9.5	9.6	10.1	19	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	51	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Total	491					487					1,079				
Average		8.6	8.2	8.8	8.9		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5		8.7	8.5	8.8	8.8

(1) Stating number of times bacon used at breakfast.

Seasonal Variation in the Use of Bacon.- There was little seasonal difference in the consumption of bacon for breakfast (table 14). On the average in Saint John and Vancouver bacon was used about twice each week for breakfast, and in Montreal about twice each month in all seasons. In Saint John and Vancouver bacon was used slightly less often for breakfast in summer than in other seasons. City families in the higher income groups used bacon more often for breakfast than those in the lower income groups.

Preference for Lean, Fat or Medium Bacon.- In the three cities the question was asked, "Do you like lean, fat or medium bacon?" The answer given in practically all cases was the personal preference of the housewife. In Saint John 58 per cent of all the housewives who answered the question said they preferred lean bacon, 8 per cent fat bacon and 21 per cent medium (mixed fat and lean) bacon (table 15).

Table 15.- Percentage of Persons Stating Preference for Lean, Fat and Medium Bacon, in Each Per Capita Income Group, Saint John, 1936

Per capita income	Number of persons stating opinion	Percentage			
		Preferring			Liking both lean and fat
		Lean	Fat	Medium	
	number	%	%	%	%
Relief	53	79	4	9	6
Less than $300	164	61	8	20	6
$300 - $599	122	55	10	19	13
$600 - $899	75	53	4	27	15
$900 or more	62	45	13	32	8
Total	476				
Average		58	8	21	10

A considerably larger proportion of the housewives of the lower than of the higher income households liked lean bacon and the reverse was true for medium bacon. Ten per cent of all the housewives said they liked both lean and fat bacon.

In Montreal the answers by the housewives to the question were somewhat similar to those received in Saint John except that a somewhat larger percentage liked fat bacon and a smaller percentage liked medium bacon but there was no apparent relationship between their likes and dislikes and the incomes of their households (table 16).

The most striking difference between the answers made by housewives to the question on their preference for lean, fat and medium bacon in Vancouver and those given by housewives in Saint John and Montreal was that 51 per cent of those in Vancouver preferred medium bacon while only 31 per cent liked lean bacon (table 17). The percentage preferring one or the other kind of bacon was almost uniform for the various income groups.

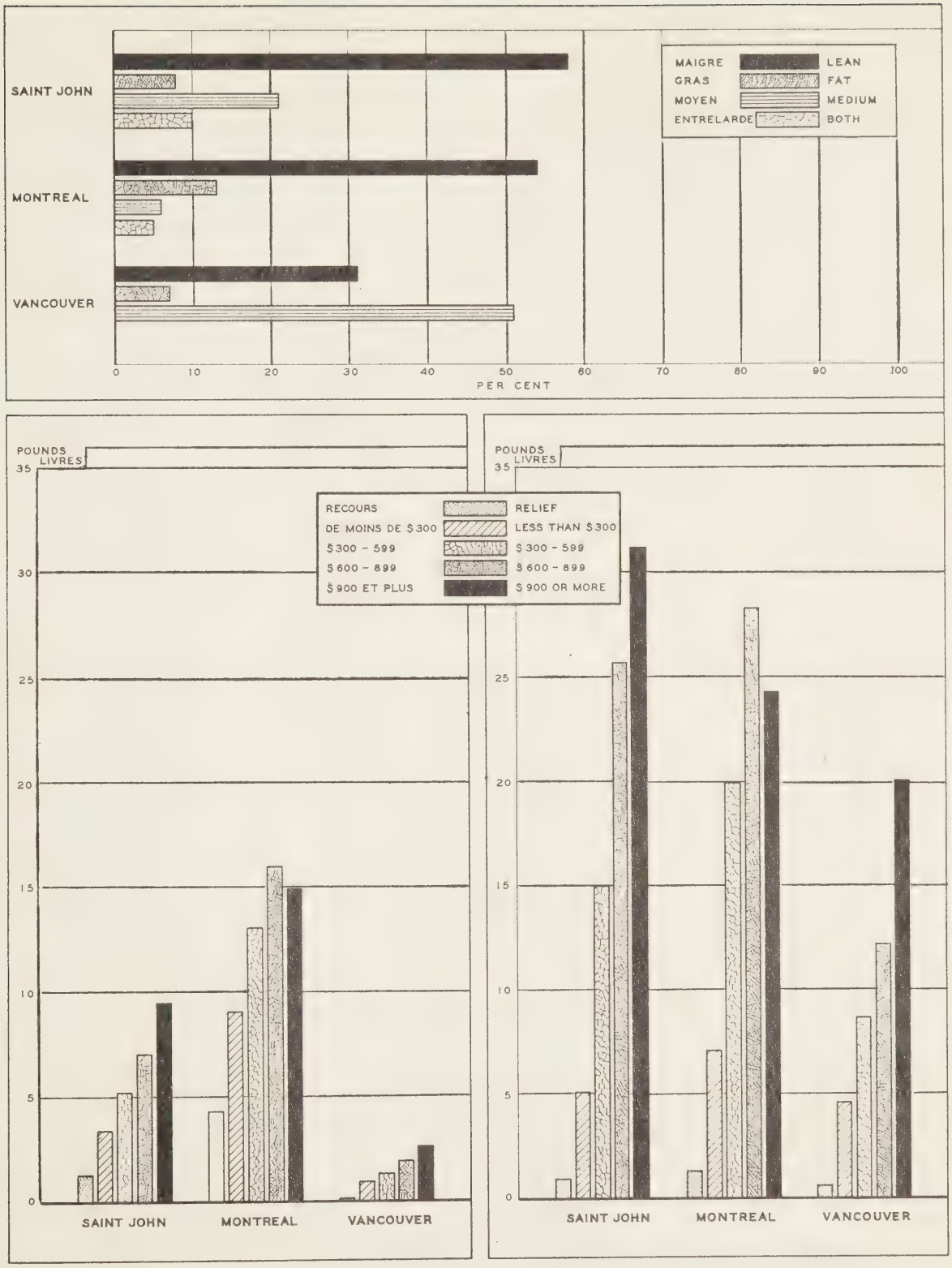
Table 16.- Percentage of Persons in Each Per Capita Income Group Stating Preference for Lean, Fat and Medium Bacon, Montreal, 1936

Per capita income	Number of persons stating opinion	Percentage Preferring Lean	Fat	Medium	Liking both lean and fat
	number	%	%	%	%
Relief	18	44	22	11	6
Less than $300	159	52	13	6	6
$300 - $599	91	59	13	7	3
$600 - $899	28	54	7	0	11
$900 or more	17	47	18	18	0
Total	313				
Average		54	13	6	5

Table 17.- Percentage of Persons in Each Per Capita Income Group Stating Preference for Lean, Fat and Medium Bacon, Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Number of persons stating opinion	Percentage Preferring Lean	Fat	Medium	Liking both lean and fat
	number	%	%	%	%
Relief	54	32	9	44	0
Less than $300	308	30	8	51	1
$300 - $599	394	33	6	51	0
$600 - $899	185	31	6	50	0
$900 or more	50	22	4	60	0
Total	991				
Average		31	7	51	0

Why More Bacon Was Not Purchased.- In Saint John 251 persons answered the question "Why do you not buy more breakfast bacon?" The answer given most often was that it was disliked because it was too fat, or because of other characteristics (table 18). This answer was given by almost half of the housewives representing the higher income families. The cost of breakfast bacon was the principal reason advanced by persons on relief and by housewives in families with annual per capita incomes below $300 a year, for not using more breakfast bacon.



Upper - Percentage of households preferring lean, fat, medium or both lean and fat bacon.

Left - Annual consumption of ham per person according to per capita income.

Right - Annual consumption of poultry per person according to per capita income.

Table 18.- Percentages of the Households[1] in Each Per Capita Income Group Not Buying More Breakfast and Windsor Bacon for Various Reasons, Saint John, 1936

Per capita income	Breakfast bacon: Number of households[1]	Breakfast bacon: Percentage not buying more for each reason: Sufficient bought	Breakfast bacon: Cost	Breakfast bacon: Other kind preferred	Breakfast bacon: Not liked[2]	Breakfast bacon: Too fat	Windsor bacon: Number of households[1]	Windsor bacon: Percentage not buying more for each reason: Sufficient bought	Windsor bacon: Cost	Windsor bacon: Other kind preferred	Windsor bacon: Not liked[2]
	number	%	%	%	%	%	number	%	%	%	%
Relief	39	0	77	10	13	5	40	0	85	10	5
Less than $300	83	17	29	22	24	10	124	2	65	19	11
$300 - $599	56	29	4	32	27	16	82	8	52	17	15
$600 - $899	34	21	0	24	47	18	50	6	32	28	30
$900 or more	39	23	0	15	49	23	46	4	15	30	37
Total	251						342				
Average		18	22	22	30	14		4	53	20	18

(1) Stating reasons for not buying more.
(2) Because of fatness or other qualities.

Table 19.- Percentages of the Households(1) in Each Per Capita Income Group Not Buying More Breakfast and Windsor Bacon for Various Reasons, Montreal, 1936

Per capita income	Breakfast bacon: Number of households(1)	Breakfast bacon: Percentage not buying more for each reason: Sufficient bought	Cost	Other kind preferred	Not liked(2)	Too fat	Windsor bacon: Number of households(1)	Windsor bacon: Percentage not buying more for each reason: Sufficient bought	Cost	Other kind preferred	Not liked(2)
	number	%	%	%	%	%	number	%	%	%	%
Relief	55	6	67	2	22	9	54	7	76	0	9
Less than $300	178	29	22	1	43	24	183	19	51	1	24
$300 - $599	103	35	14	5	38	18	108	19	43	2	27
$600 - $899	33	27	6	9	39	15	32	25	28	3	22
$900 or more	16	50	6	6	25	6	15	27	20	27	7
Total	385						392				
Average		28	24	3	38	19		18	49	2	22

(1) Stating reasons for not buying more.
(2) Because of fatness or other qualities.

About one-fifth of the families with incomes said they used all they required. On the average for all income groups about 22 per cent said they preferred Windsor bacon to breakfast bacon.

The cost of Windsor bacon stood out as the most important reason why a larger quantity of this type of bacon was not used in Saint John. This reason was, of course, particularly important amongst the lower income families. About 20 per cent of all the housewives interviewed in Saint John said they and their families preferred breakfast bacon to Windsor bacon and 18 per cent said they disliked Windsor bacon. The dislike for Windsor bacon was given as a reason for not using more by 37 per cent of the housewives in the highest income group, namely those with per capita incomes of $900 a year or more, and the percentages declined fairly regularly with declining incomes until for the group of families on relief only 5 per cent said they disliked Windsor bacon. It must be remembered that families on relief did not have the opportunity of using as wide a variety of foods as families with incomes and therefore had fewer likes and dislikes. Certain other less important reasons for not using more bacon of either kind which are not mentioned in the table were given by housewives but the one most frequently mentioned was that only light breakfasts were served.

Dislike for breakfast bacon because of fatness or other characteristics was given by 38 per cent of the housewives in Montreal as the reason for not using more breakfast bacon (table 19). Twenty-eight per cent of the housewives said they purchased all the breakfast bacon they required. As in Saint John, the cost of bacon was by far the most important reason why the lower income households used so little bacon. Only 3 per cent said they preferred the Windsor bacon to breakfast bacon and 19 per cent made a particular point of the fact that breakfast bacon was too fat.

The cost of Windsor bacon was the most important factor preventing housewives in Montreal as well as in Saint John from buying more of this kind of bacon according to the answers given to the question on this subject. Even in the highest income group 20 per cent of the housewives said that the cost of bacon limited their purchases. The percentages were higher for the lower income families. Twenty-two per cent of all the housewives in Montreal said they disliked Windsor bacon.

According to the housewives interviewed in Vancouver sufficient breakfast bacon was used in 33 per cent of the households and sufficient Windsor bacon in 28 per cent of the households (table 20) Housewives in 20 per cent of the households said they did not buy more breakfast bacon because they preferred Windsor bacon and housewives in 32 per cent of the households said they did not buy more Windsor bacon because they preferred breakfast bacon. Amongst the lower income families the cost of both breakfast and Windsor bacon was an important factor limiting their purchases. Housewives in 17 per cent of the families in Vancouver said they disliked breakfast bacon including 6 per cent who said they did not buy more because breakfast bacon was too fat. Dislike of Windsor bacon was given as the reason for not buying more of this type of bacon by Vancouver housewives representing 12 per cent of the families.

Table 20.- Percentages of the Households(1) in Each Per Capita Income Group Not Buying More Breakfast and Windsor Bacon for Various Reasons, Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Breakfast bacon: Number of households(1)	Breakfast bacon: Percentage not buying more for each reason: Sufficient bought	Breakfast bacon: Cost	Breakfast bacon: Other kind preferred	Breakfast bacon: Not liked(2)	Breakfast bacon: Too fat	Windsor bacon: Number of households(1)	Windsor bacon: Percentage not buying more for each reason: Sufficient bought	Windsor bacon: Cost	Windsor bacon: Other kind preferred	Windsor bacon: Not liked(2)
	number	%	%	%	%	%	number	%	%	%	%
Relief	67	8	66	9	12	0	64	2	62	16	14
Less than $300	302	26	33	17	20	7	306	22	34	29	11
$300 - $599	370	39	19	22	17	6	357	36	14	33	14
$600 - $899	158	42	10	23	16	8	160	31	6	42	10
$900 or more	40	38	5	38	15	2	36	47	6	28	17
Total	937						923				
Average		33	25	20	17	6		28	22	32	12

(1) Stating reasons for not buying more.
(2) Because of fatness or other qualities.

CONSUMPTION OF HAM

The annual per capita consumption of ham was 4.7 pounds in Saint John, 9.8 pounds in Montreal and 1.2 pounds in Vancouver households (table 21).

Table 21.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Ham According to Per Capita Income in Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Per capita consumption in		
	Saint John	Montreal	Vancouver
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Relief	1.3	4.3	0.1
Less than $300	3.4	9.1	0.9
$300 - $599	5.2	13.1	1.3
$600 - $899	8.5	16.0	1.9
$900 or more	9.5	14.9	2.6
Average	4.7	9.8	1.2

The principal reason for the low per capita consumption in Vancouver was that 82 per cent of the households which were visited used no ham during the year as compared with 42 per cent using no ham in Saint John and 41 per cent in Montreal.

Consumption of ham was closely related to per capita income in all three cities (table 21). Families on relief in Saint John used on the average only 1.3 pounds of ham per person during the year. The quantity used rose steadily to 9.5 pounds per person per year in the highest income group of households. In Montreal the consumption per person in the relief families was 4.3 pounds and it was approximately 15 pounds in the highest income group of families, and 16 pounds in the second highest income group. In Vancouver the per capita consumption in all households was quite small. The relief families used practically no ham and only 2.6 pounds were consumed per person in the highest income families.

When the Saint John households using ham were arranged according to per capita consumption it was shown that about 75 per cent had a per capita consumption of less than 7 pounds annually (table 22). In only 17 per cent of the households was the per capita consumption more than 10 pounds during the year.

In contrast to Saint John, although approximately the same percentage of the households did not use any ham, almost 40 per cent of the Montreal families had a per capita consumption of more than 10 pounds annually. It follows, therefore, that families in Montreal who ate ham used on the average larger quantities per person than families using ham in Saint John.

Table 22.- Percentage Distribution of Households According to Annual Per Capita Consumption of Ham in Each Household, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita consumption	Saint John		Montreal		Vancouver	
	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage
pounds	number	%	number	%	number	%
0	205	41.7	200	41.0	886	82.0
1 - 2	61	12.4	9	1.9	37	3.4
3 - 4	58	11.8	20	4.1	47	4.4
5 - 6	45	9.2	20	4.1	35	3.2
7 - 8	26	5.3	27	5.5	22	2.0
9 - 10	13	2.7	19	3.9	21	1.9
11 - 12	29	5.9	27	5.5	15	1.4
13 - 14	8	1.6	18	3.7	3	0.3
15 - 16	7	1.4	28	5.7	5	0.5
17 - 18	12	2.4	22	4.5	2	0.2
19 - 20	7	1.4	15	3.1	3	0.3
21 - 22	3	0.6	8	1.6	0	0.0
23 - 24	6	1.2	22	4.5	2	0.2
25 - 26	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
27 - 28	3	0.6	5	1.0	0	0.0
29 - 30	2	0.4	12	2.5	0	0.0
31 or more	7	1.4	35	7.2	2	0.2
Total	492	100.0	488	100.0	1,080	100.0

Only 18 per cent of the families in Vancouver used any ham. Of these 11 per cent had a per capita consumption of less than 7 pounds annually. Unfortunately no attempt was made to learn why the consumption of ham was so much lower in Vancouver than in Saint John and Montreal.

Analysis of the information obtained from housewives on consumption of ham according to the income of the chief wage earner and according to the nationality of the head of the household failed to show any significant relationships apart from income between consumption of ham and these two factors.

CONSUMPTION OF SAUSAGES

The annual per capita consumption of sausages in the households visited in Saint John and Vancouver was 4.8 pounds and in Montreal 8.2 pounds (table 23). There would appear to be no close relationship between income and consumption of sausages in any of the three cities. In Saint John and Vancouver the families on relief had a slightly smaller per capita consumption of sausages than families on incomes and the largest per capita consumption was in the households of the highest income group. In Montreal it was the families on relief that had the highest per capita consumption of sausages and the lowest consumption per person in the highest income group of households.

Table 23.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Sausages According to Per Capita Income in Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Per capita consumption in Saint John	Montreal	Vancouver
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Relief	3.9	10.4	4.2
Less than $300	4.8	7.2	4.8
$300 - $599	4.6	10.1	5.0
$600 - $899	5.2	7.7	4.5
$900 or more	6.2	7.1	6.2
Average	4.8	8.2	4.8

In Saint John approximately 23 per cent of the families interviewed bought no sausages (table 24). In Montreal about 37 per cent and in Vancouver 38 per cent of the households did not buy any sausages.

Table 24.- Percentage Distribution of Households According to Annual Per Capita Consumption of Sausages in Each Household, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita consumption	Saint John		Montreal		Vancouver	
	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage
pounds	number	%	number	%	number	%
0	112	22.8	182	37.3	415	38.4
1 - 2	95	19.3	7	1.4	77	7.1
3 - 4	81	16.5	23	4.7	164	15.2
5 - 6	71	14.4	34	7.0	148	13.7
7 - 8	27	5.5	41	8.4	60	5.6
9 - 10	30	6.1	32	6.5	38	3.5
11 - 12	36	7.3	38	7.8	84	7.8
13 - 14	2	0.4	16	3.3	13	1.2
15 - 16	19	3.9	29	5.9	37	3.4
17 - 18	5	1.0	15	3.1	14	1.3
19 - 20	4	0.8	17	3.5	5	0.5
21 - 22	2	0.4	3	0.6	3	0.3
23 - 24	4	0.8	16	3.3	15	1.4
25 or more	4	0.8	35	7.2	7	0.6
Total	492	100.0	488	100.0	1,080	100.0

In both Saint John and Vancouver the largest proportion of the families using sausages were concentrated in the groups which had a per capita consumption of less than 7 pounds annually. About 15 per cent of the households in

Saint John and about 16 per cent of those in Vancouver had a per capita consumption of more than 10 pounds. In Montreal a fairly large proportion of families had a relatively high consumption of sausages compared with families in the other two cities. Nearly 35 per cent used more than 10 pounds per person during the year.

CONSUMPTION OF LIVER AND OTHER GLANDULAR MEATS

The annual per capita consumption of liver, heart and other glandular organs in the households interviewed in the three cities was: Saint John 3.7 pounds; Montreal 2.4 pounds; and Vancouver 3.0 pounds (table 25).

Table 25.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Liver, Heart and Other Glandular Meats According to Per Capita Income in Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Per capita consumption in		
	Saint John	Montreal	Vancouver
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Relief	1.9	1.3	1.4
Less than $300	4.4	2.1	2.8
$300 - $599	2.7	2.9	3.5
$600 - $899	3.5	3.4	3.2
$900 or more	4.9	8.1	3.0
Average	3.7	2.4	3.0

In all three cities persons in families on relief used the smallest quantity In Montreal the consumption of these glandular meats was related to income, the highest income households using 8.1 pounds per person and the families on relief only 1.3 pounds per person. There was no particular relationship between the income of the households and the consumption of liver, heart, etc., in the other two cities.

Liver, heart and other organs, were eaten during the year in 62 per cent of the households in Saint John, 49 per cent of the households in Vancouver, but in only 26 per cent of the households in Montreal.

CONSUMPTION OF COOKED AND CANNED MEATS

The annual per capita consumption of meats purchased by the housewife in a cooked form was Saint John 1.3 pounds, Montreal 1.1 pounds, and Vancouver 0.9 of a pound. About 33 per cent of the households in Saint John, 23 per cent in Vancouver, and about 14 per cent in Montreal used meat which was purchased in cooked form.

The annual per capita consumption of canned meats was 1.5 pounds in Saint John, 0.2 of a pound in Montreal, and 0.9 of a pound in Vancouver. About 40 per cent of the households in Saint John, about 15 per cent in Vancouver but only about 2 per cent in Montreal used canned meat during the year.

CONSUMPTION OF POULTRY

The annual per capita consumption of poultry of all kinds in the households interviewed in Saint John was 11.9 pounds, in Montreal 10.4 pounds and in Vancouver 7.3 pounds (table 26). As would be expected, the income of the households was closely related to the amount of poultry eaten. Persons in families on relief ate very small quantities of poultry. In Saint John persons in families on relief consumed only 0.9 of a pound, in Vancouver only 0.6 of a pound and in Montreal 1.3 pounds annually. Consumption per person rose steadily with rising incomes until in the highest income group of families it was 31.2 pounds in Saint John, 24.3 pounds in Montreal and 20.1 pounds in Vancouver.

Table 26.- Annual Per Capita Consumption of Poultry According to Per Capita Income in Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita income	Saint John		Montreal		Vancouver	
	Number of households	Per capita consumption	Number of households	Per capita consumption	Number of households	Per capita consumption
	number	pounds	number	pounds	number	pounds
Relief	59	0.9	60	1.3	69	0.6
Less than $300	171	5.1	236	7.1	347	4.6
$300 - $599	124	15.0	130	20.0	419	8.7
$600 - $899	75	26.7	43	28.3	194	12.2
$900 or more	64	31.2	19	24.3	51	20.1
Total	492		488		1,080	
Average		11.9		10.4		7.3

When the information obtained on poultry consumed was analyzed to see what effect the occupation of the chief wage earner had on the per capita consumption it was learned that generally speaking families with wage earners in occupations having relatively high incomes used more poultry than those with wage earners in lower paid occupations.

While in most cases the income of the household was also more important than the nationality of the head of the family in determining the amount of poultry purchased and used, the Jewish, Italian and Japanese families were exceptions as they used somewhat larger quantities of poultry than families of other nationalities with the same or higher incomes.

Nearly 86 per cent of the households visited in Saint John, 70 per cent in Vancouver but only about 59 per cent in Montreal used poultry of some kind during the year (table 27). In Saint John and Montreal approximately 57 per cent and in Vancouver about 77 per cent of the families had a per capita consumption of poultry of 10 pounds or less.

Table 27.- Percentage Distribution of Households According to Annual Per Capita Consumption of Poultry in Each Household, Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver, 1936

Per capita consumption	Saint John		Montreal		Vancouver	
	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage	Number of households	Percentage
	number	%	number	%	number	%
0	71	14.4	198	40.6	324	30.0
1 - 5	143	29.1	30	6.1	285	26.4
6 - 10	69	14.0	52	10.7	225	20.8
11 - 15	58	11.8	57	11.7	87	8.1
16 - 20	37	7.5	39	8.0	57	5.3
21 - 25	19	3.9	21	4.3	24	2.2
26 - 30	20	4.1	23	4.7	16	1.5
31 - 35	13	2.6	16	3.3	8	0.7
36 - 40	16	3.3	17	3.5	16	1.5
41 - 45	14	2.9	6	1.2	8	0.7
46 - 50	7	1.4	4	0.8	11	1.0
51 - 55	7	1.4	6	1.2	2	0.2
56 - 60	9	1.8	6	1.2	3	0.3
61 or more	9	1.8	13	2.7	14	1.3
Total	492	100.0	488	100.0	1,080	100.0

SUMMARY

Consumption of Pork

1. The annual per capita consumption of pork (fresh and salt but not smoked) in Saint John was 13.4 pounds, in Montreal 16.1 pounds and in Vancouver 8.3 pounds.

2. In Saint John and Vancouver the lowest per capita consumption of pork amongst the households on incomes was in the households with the highest per capita income. Families on low incomes used, on the average, about the same quantity of pork as families on medium incomes in the same cities.

3. The only outstanding differences in pork consumption between families headed by persons of different nationalities were in the case of the Italian, Chinese and Japanese families in Vancouver in which the per capita consumption of pork was considerably higher than in the families of any other nationalities.

4. Pork was purchased for the use of 78 per cent of the households visited in Saint John, 58 per cent in Montreal and 55 per cent in Vancouver. Families in Montreal which used pork ate, on the average, more pork per person than families in Saint John or Vancouver.

5. Seventeen per cent of the housewives who were interviewed in Saint John said they believed pork was injurious to their health and in Montreal 39 per cent expressed similar views. This opinion was held by a larger proportion of the housewives in the higher than in the lower income families.

Consumption of Bacon

6. The annual per capita consumption of breakfast bacon was 7.8 pounds in Saint John, 3.2 pounds in Montreal and 4.5 pounds in Vancouver. Windsor bacon was used in smaller quantities than breakfast bacon in all three cities, the annual per capita consumption being 3.3 pounds in Saint John, 2.2 pounds in Montreal and 3.4 pounds in Vancouver.

7. There was a close relationship between income and bacon consumption in all three cities. Families on relief used very small quantities compared with the consumption in the higher income families.

8. Higher wages and salaries and rising volume of employment will result in increased consumption of bacon.

9. Generally speaking, the income of the household had a greater effect on the quantity of bacon used than the nationality of the head of the household.

10. In Saint John approximately 73 per cent, in Vancouver about 55 per cent but in Montreal only 32 per cent of the households used breakfast bacon. The small proportion of the Montreal families using breakfast bacon largely accounts for the low annual per capita consumption of this kind of meat in that city.

11. In Saint John about 48 per cent, in Vancouver 43 per cent and in Montreal only about 24 per cent of the households used Windsor bacon.

12. In Montreal 51 per cent, in Vancouver 80 per cent and in Saint John 90 per cent of the households used bacon of some kind during the year. In many families in Saint John and Vancouver there was a definite preference for one or the other type of bacon.

13. Bacon was used, of course, at breakfast more than at any other meal but in the households where bacon was used it was served occasionally at dinner and at supper.

14. There was little seasonal variation in the use of bacon for breakfast.

15. In Saint John 58 per cent of the families preferred lean bacon, 8 per cent fat bacon and 21 per cent medium (mixed lean and fat) bacon; in Montreal 54 per cent liked lean bacon, 13 per cent fat bacon and 6 per cent medium bacon; in Vancouver 31 per cent liked lean bacon, 7 per cent fat bacon and 51 per cent medium bacon.

16. Dislike of breakfast bacon because it is too fat or because of other characteristics was the reason given most often by housewives in Saint John and Montreal for not using more of this kind of bacon. The cost of breakfast bacon was the principal reason advanced by housewives of the lower income families in all three cities for not buying a larger amount of breakfast bacon.

The cost of Windsor bacon was more important than anything else in limiting the housewives' purchases of this type of bacon in all three cities.

Consumption of Ham, Sausages, Cooked and Canned Meats and Poultry

17. The annual per capita consumption of ham in Saint John was 4.7 pounds, in Montreal 9.8 pounds and in Vancouver 1.2 pounds. The principal explanation of the low average consumption of ham in Vancouver was that 82 per cent of the households used no ham during the year. In Saint John 42 per cent and in Montreal 41 per cent used no ham. There was a fairly close relationship between ham consumption and income in all three cities. The higher income households used substantially more ham than those on lower incomes.

18. The annual per capita consumption of sausages in Saint John and Vancouver was 4.8 pounds and in Montreal 8.2 pounds. There was no particular relationship between income and consumption of sausages in the three cities. Sausages were used in about 77 per cent of the families in Saint John, about 63 per cent in Montreal and about 62 per cent in Vancouver.

19. The annual per capita consumption of liver and other glandular organs in Saint John was 3.7 pounds, in Montreal 2.4 pounds and in Vancouver 3.0 pounds. These glandular meats were used in 62 per cent of the households

in Saint John, in 49 per cent in Vancouver but only in 26 per cent in Montreal.

20. The annual per capita consumption of meats purchased by the housewives in a cooked form was: Saint John 1.3 pounds, Montreal 1.1 pounds and Vancouver 0.9 of a pound. About 33 per cent of the households in Saint John, 23 per cent in Vancouver and 14 per cent in Montreal used meat which they purchased in cooked form.

21. The annual per capita consumption of canned meats was 1.5 pounds in Saint John, 0.2 of a pound in Montreal and 0.9 of a pound in Vancouver. About 40 per cent of the households in Saint John, 15 per cent in Vancouver but only about 2 per cent in Montreal used canned meats during the year.

22. The annual per capita consumption of poultry of all kinds in the households interviewed in Saint John was 11.9 pounds, in Montreal 10.4 pounds and in Vancouver 7.3 pounds. There was a close relationship between poultry consumption and the income of the household. Persons in relief families in Saint John consumed only 0.9 of a pound, in Vancouver only 0.6 of a pound and in Montreal 1.3 pounds annually. Consumption per person rose steadily with rising incomes until in the highest income group of families it was 31.2 pounds in Saint John, 24.3 pounds in Montreal and 20.1 pounds in Vancouver. Nearly 86 per cent of the households visited in Saint John, 70 per cent in Vancouver but only 59 per cent in Montreal used poultry of some kind during the year.

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